the proceeds of the sale of the property adjudged for fested as aforesaid.

Section 3.—That all clauses of Section 3.244 of the Revised Statutes, and all laws amendatory thereof, and all ether laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, wholesale and retail liquer dealers, and wholesale and retail dealers in mail liquors, are hereby repealed, to take effect on the first day of July, 1883: Provided, that there shall be allowed a drawlead or rebate for the amonal of such special taxes as shall have been paid for so mach of the surrost year as will not expire until after the date of such repeal; but the name shall not apply in any case where the claim is less than \$5 or has not been secretary of the Treasury shall grant permission to any firm, individual or corporation is withdraw from bond alcohol or any spirits containing alcohol subject to internal Revenue tax in specified quantities of net less than 300 proof gallons without the negment of the lasternal Revenue tax in specified quantities of net less than 300 proof gallons without the note purpose of use in such industrial pursuits as shall be specified in the permit issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under such regulations and requirements as to stamps, bonds and other security and safeguards, by methylation or otherwise, as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That any person who shall sell, use or wifelily permit the use of spirits withdrawn under this act for any ether purpose than that specified herein shall, for each offence, section 7.—That from and after July 1, 1888, beer freed in a Weiss beer," coutaining less than two and

by a fine of not less than \$50 er more than \$100 for each offence.

Section 7.—That from and after July 1, 1858, beer known as "Weiss beer," containing less than two and one haif per centum alcoholic strength shall not be subject to any Internal Revenue tax.

That from and after July 1, 1888, in lieu of the tax of 90 cents a gallon on distilled spirits now imposed by law, the tax shall be 50 cents a gallon: Provided, That on the distilled spirits contained in all criginal unbroken casks or packages which are properly stamped, and upon which an Internal Revenue tax of 90 cents a gallon has been paid, a rebate of 40 cents a gallon has been paid, a rebate of 40 cents a gallon shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under such regulations as the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Betretary of the Treasury, may prescribe: provided further, that no claim for rebut under this section shall be paid unless presented within ninety days from the date this act takes effect.

CHANGES IN THE RATES ON CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

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CHANGES IN THE RATES ON CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
Schedule A of the bill following covers chemicals and their compounds. The most important changes in this section—are as follows:
Alcoholic perfumery, \$2 per gallon and 25 per cent ad valorem (now \$3 and 50 per cent).
Borax, refined, 3 cents per pound; (now 5).
Cement, Rowan, Portland and other hydraulic coments, 6 cents per hundred pounds, in packages; other cements 20 per cent ad valorem. (All are now uniform at 20 per cent ad valorem.)
Chalk, prepared, 1 cent per pound; all others 20 per cent ad valorem.
Chalk, prepared, 1 cent per pound; all others 20 per cent ad valorem.
Chieroform, 20 cents per pound (now 3).
Chieroform, 20 cents per pound (now 3).
Medical essences, tinctures, etc., 30 cents per pound (now 50).
Linseed off, 20 cents; cotton-seed oil 15 cents per gallon (now 25).
Castor off, 40 cents per gallon (now 80).
Soda, bi-carbonate, 1 1-4 per pound (now 1 1-2).
Turpentine spirits, 15 cents (now 20 per gallon).
Varnishes, spirit, 65 cents per gallon and 25 per cent ad valorem, all others 50 cents per gallon and 25 ad valorem (now \$1 30 and 40 per cent ad valorem respectively).

EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE.

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Schedule B covers earthen and glass ware and the principal changes are as follows:
Tiles, not glazed or ornamented, 20 per cent ad valorem.
Decorated and encaustic, 40 per cent ad valorem: (now 20 and 35 respectively).
Flint glass, bottles and ware, 1 1-2 cents per pound (now 40 per cent ad valorem).
Cut, stained or ornamented glass, 40 per cent ad valorem; (now 45).
Unpollished cylinder, crown and window glass, from 1 1-4 to 2 3-4 cents per pound, according to size; (now 1 3-8 to 2 7-8).
Ented or rough plate glass, below 16 by 24 inches, 1 cent per square foot (now 75 cents per 100 square feet).

Above 24 by 60 inches, 212 cents per square

Above 24 by 60 inches, 12 to the perfect foot (now 2 cents).

Cast, polished, plate glass, sizes above 24 by 60 inches, 45 cents per square foot (now 50).

Silvered glass, above 24 by 60 inches, 55 cents per square foot (now 60).

A new proviston imposes an additional duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on plate glass beveiled, etched, or decorated. CHANGES IN THE METAL SCHEDULE.

On copper ore the rate is reduced from 2 1-2 to 1 1-2 cents per pound. Pig fron is unchanged. Bar and round from are reduced 1-10 of a cent. Slabs and blooms are unchanged. So, too, is charcoal fron. Steel rails are reduced from \$17 to \$14 a ton; and too rails, punched, are unchanged. From fish plates 1-4 cent is removed. Steel wheels and steel-tired wheels unchanged; to, too, are boller and other plate from Short from remains practically the erame as before.
On common or black tagger's from or steel, the rate is
changed from 30 per cent to 1.7-8 cents per pound. and steel sheets, excepting tagger's tron, when covered with tin, are unchanged; so, too, is polished sheet iron. Plates coated with tin pay 2 1-10, instead of 1 cent. On each of the grades of hoop-iron there is a reduction of 1-10 cent per pound; as also on east iron pipe. From enumerated castings and malicable iron castings 1-4 cent is dropped. Cotton ties mour 1 cent per pound, instead of 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mill from and forgings for vessels are reduced from 2 cents to 1810 cent per pound. From wrought from and steel spikes and horse shoes from 2 cents; of dropped 1-4 cent. The same reduction is made in rivers and boilts, hammers and track tools. Forgings, which now pay 21-2 cent per pound, are faxed 2410. On when nails there is a reduction of 1 cent per pound; on nies from 5 cents to 25 cents per dozen. Cut nails are taxed 11-10 cent, instead of 11-4; cut tacks and brads, 21-4 cents and 23-4 cents, instead of 21-2 and 3 cents. On wood screws there is a cut of 1 cent per pound. Steel rails remain unchanged. Wire is unchanged except that a new class is created, "not smaller than number 5," which is to pay 11-4 cents per pound, and on sizes smaller than number 26 an ad valorem tax of 55 per cent is laid instead of 3 cents per pound. On lead and zinc there is a reduction of 1-4 or 1-2 cent per pound. per pound, instead of 35 per cent ad valorem

On lead and zinc there is a reduction of 1-4 or 1-2 cent per pound.

This section is added to the metal schedule:
No allowance or rebate of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron, steel or other metal, or upon any article thereof, whether partiy or wholly manufactured, or whether composed in whole or in part of iron, steel or other metal.

THE DUTIES ON WOOD AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

The wool schedule makes the following changes Schedule D-Wood and manufactures of wood. Timber further advanced in manufacture than hewn,

squared or sided only, 15 per centum ad valorem (The present tariff fixes 20 per cent duty on timber newn and squared, and for spars and wharves, and & duty of 1 cent per cubic foot for timber squared or sided and not enumerated.) In sawed boards, the bill fixes a duty of 50 cents

per 1,000 where they are tongued and grooved, in addition to the duty for planed and finished only. Palings and pickets, 15 per cent ad valorem (now

Casks, barrels and shooks, 20 per cent ad valorem

The following is a new provision attached to the new schedule :

Sawed boards, plank, deals and blocks or posts of mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, granadilis, or other cabinet wood, \$5 per 1,000 feet, board measure. Veseering and brier root or briarwood and similar wood, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than out into forms or shapes suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted, 20 per centum

There are no changes made in the present sugar schedule except a new provision requiring sugar-drainings or sweepings to pay duty as sugar or molasses according to test; an increase of the duty on confoctionery not enumerated from ten to fifteen cents per pound; and the addition of a section imposing a tariff of one cent a pound on glucose or grape sugar.

REDUCTION IN THE TOBACCO RATES. In Schedule F., relating to tobacco, the following

Leaf wrappers, unstemmed, sixty cents; stemmed eighty cents per pound (now seventy-five cents and \$1). Unmanufactured tobacco and stemmed tobacco not enumerated thirty cents per pound (now forty). hedule G. covers provisions, animals. etc., and

makes these changes: Herses and mules, \$10 per head; cattle, \$4; hogs and sheep, fifty cents; other live animals, twenty per cent (present duty twenty per cent on all animals). Chicory, from one half cent to two-and-one-half cents

per pound (now uniform at two) Cocoa butter, three-and-one-half cents per pound A slight increase is made in oranges in bulk, which

are placed at \$1 75 per 1,000 instead of at \$1 60, as at present.

Hops, six cents per pound (now eight). Milk, preserved two cents per pound (now twenty per cent ad valorem).

Almonds, four cents a pound; shelled, six cents (now five and seven-and one-half cents). Nuts of all kinds, unenumerated, one and one half

cents (now two), Rice, cleaned, 2 cents a pound; uncleaned, 1 1-4;

paddy, 1 cent per pound; (now 2 1-4, 1 12 and Rice flour (passing through a No. 12 sleve). 1-2 cent

a pound; (now 20 per cent ad valorem).
Salt in bags, sacks and packages, 10 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk 6 cents; (now 12 and 8 cents). Starch of all kinds, 1 3-4 cents per pound; (now from 2 to 2 1-2).

THE DUTIES ON WINES AND LIQUORS The only change made in Schedule II, whose, liquors, atc., is the inclusion of a new section fixing a duty on malt extract at 20 cents per gallon in casks, 40 sents in bottles or jugs and 40 per cent ad valorem on solid extract. Cherry and prune juice, or wine or sher fruit wines containing not more than 20 per

cent alcohol, are to pay a duty of 50 cents per gallon, or if containing mere than that amount of neohol, \$2 per gallon. In the case of ginger beer or ale, where the duty is now 20 per cent ad valorem, the bill proposes to change the law to 25 cents per dozen bottles for 3-4 pints and 50 cents on 1 1 2

NEW PROVISIONS IN THE COTTON SCHEDULE. Schedule I covers cotton and makes these changes: In yarns valued at over 60 cents per pound and not exceeding 70 cents, where the duty is made 30 cents instead of 33 cents per pound; valued at over 70 and

exceeding 80 cents, 35 cents per pound (now 38). Between 80 and \$1, 40 cents per pound (now 40 cents); over \$1, 30 per cent at valorem (now 50).

Cotton spool thread 6 1-4 cents a dozen (now 7

cents) and a corresponding difference on spools con

cents) and a corresponding difference on spools containing more than 100 yards.

In the case of dyed, stained or printed cotton cloths, not more than 100 threads to the linch, the bill reduces the duty from 4 1-2 to 3 3-4 cents per yard.

There is also a provision that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the except and filling not head of the colored. ing the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 6 cents der square yard; bleached, valued at over 8 cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted or print ed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, there

ad valorem. to the square inch, not bleached, the duty is fixed at 2 1-2 cents per square yard (new 3 cents); bleached, 3 1-2 cents (new 4 cents); dyed and stained, 4 1-2 cents (new 5 cents). It is also provided that all these cottons shall pay a duty of 35 per cent (new

cents a pard (now 6); bleached 41.2 (now 5); dyed 51.2 (now 6). The ad valorem duty to be 35 per cent (now 40).

Stockings, hose and half hose fashioned, or wholly or in part by kuitting machines or hand, not exceed ing \$2 50 a dozen in value, 50 cents per dozen and 20 per cent ad valorem; valued at between \$2.50 and \$4, 70 couts per dozen and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Above \$4, 40 per cent ad valorem. (The present duty is uniform at 40 per cent ad valorem.) The following are new sections in the schedules:

On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, made up or manufactured whol ly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem; collars and cuffs for men, women or children's wear, made from cloth composed of linen or cotton or both, and not embroidered in any manner, 30 cents per dozen pieces and 25 per

cent ad valorem.

On goods heretofore known commercially as Hamburg edgings, embroideries or insertings, and as Egyptian and Oriental laces, composed of cotton or otherwise wrought by machines worked by hand or other power, 45 cents per pound and 15 per cent

THE PLAN AND HEMP DUTIES.

Schedule J relates to flax, homp and like goods. The first change of note is in hemp, which is reduced from \$25 to \$20 per ton. Other changes are: Flax and hemp yarns, 2 1-4 cents per pound and 15 per cent al valorem (now 35).

Jute yarns, 1 1-10 cent per point. (Now 35 per cent ad Cables and cordage, tarred and untarred, 2 1 2 cents per

pound. (Now from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2). Buffaps, oliciots, foundations and floor canyas, valued at 5 cents or less per pound, 1 2-10 cents per pound; above 5 cents, 1 1-2 cents per pound. (Now 30 and 40 per cent

d valorem).

Bags for grain, flour, etc., valued at 6 cents per pound and less. I 4-10 cents per pound; thove 6 cents, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Now 40 per cent ad valorem). Gunny cloth, valued at 10 cents per yard or less, 2 cents per pound; over 10 cents, 3 cents per pound. (Now

3 and 4 cents).

Olicloth for floors, 8 cents per yard and 15 per ad valor m. (Now 40 per cent ad valorem). WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

factures of woois, the present division into three classes is preserved. On classes one and two (clothing and combing wools) the present rates of duty are adopted. On wools of the third class (carpets and other similar wools) the duty is made uniform

shall pay a duty of 40 cents of the cent ad valorem.

On ready made clothing and wearing apparel not enumerated the bill increases the duty from 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces and buttons of wool are made in the cent ad 35 per cent ad 35 per cent ad 36 pound and 45 per cent satings, suspenders, braces and buttons of wool are made dutiable at 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, instead of 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem.

The only change made in the duties on carpets is in the case of druggets and backings, where it is made 12 cents per yard and 30 per cent ad valorem, instead of 15 cents per yard and 30 per cent ad valorem.

PROVISIONS OF THE SILK SCHEDULE. The present schedule (L)-silks-provides a duty of 50 per cent advalorem on all silk goods, except partly mnaufactured silk threads and yarns and button silks.

The bill establishes the following classification:
goods in the piece including ribbons (except knit goods, velvets, plushes or other pile fabrics, weighing not less one ounce nor more than eight ounces per square containing less than 25 per centum and not less than 10 per centum in weight of silk, 75 cents per than 10 per centum in weight of sile, 75 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; the same, con-taining less than 50 per centum and not less than 25 per centum in weight of silk, 81 25 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; the same containing 50 per centum or more in weight of silk, if black \$1 60 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; if white or colored, or partly black or partly colored \$2 25 per pound and 15 per cent

Velvets, plushes or other pile fabrics in the piece (including ribbons), weighing not less than nor more than eight ounces per square yord, containing tess than 25 per centum and not less than 10 per centum in tess than 20 per centum and 15 per cent ad valorem; weight of silk, 81 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; the same containing less than 50 per cent and not less than 25 per cent is weight of silk, \$1 50 per pound, and 15 per cent advalorem; the same containing 50 per centum or more in weight of silk, \$3 50 per pound, and 15 per

cent advalueem.

All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the con-All manufactures of silk, or of which six is the com-ponent material of chief value not specially enumerated or provided for in this act 45 per cent advalorem. In ascertaining the per centage of silk under this act the weight of slik shall be taken as found in the goods.

BOOKS, PRINTED MATTER AND ENGRAVINGS. Under Schedule M, relating to books, papers, etc., the bill includes in the 25 per cent ad valorem duty imposed on books, printed matter and engravings,

A "Put and Call."

This is a funny phrass to the uninitiated, but all the brokers understand it. They use it when a person gives a certain per cent for the option of buying or selling stock on a fixed day at a price state on a day the option is gives. It is often a serious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious a perious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious a perious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious a perious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious a perious operation of the with a newer cold and your friends "call" a physician. Avoid all this by keeping in the house Dr. Pierce's Golden Matical Discovery, the great cure for pulmonary and blood discasses. It carries the worst cough, whether acute, lingering or chronic. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of filood, thost fireath, Consemption, Night sweate and kinked affections it surpasses all other medicines.

which are now dutiable at 20 per cent.

Paper envelopes and other manufactures of paper are made at 25 per cent ad valorem where they now range from 15 to 25 per cent; and a new class is established of papers known as service-coated papers. cardboards, photographic paper and lithographic products, on which the duty is fixed at 30 per cent

On paper hangings, writing and drawing papers, the bill proposes to reduce the duty from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem. on printing paper it is fixed at 1 1-2 cents per pound instead of 15 per cent ad valorem, and on

playing cards at 50 per cent per pack, instead of 100 per cent ad valorem. THE SUNDRIES SCHEDULE.
In Schedule N, Sundries, a new class is created of

braids, plaits, laces and other material for ornamenting hats, composed of straw, grass, horse-hair, on which the duty is fixed at 15 per cent advalorem. Other changes are as follows: Brushes and brooms, 30 per cent advalorem, now 25 and 30.

foot, now 45.

Feathers dressed and manufactured, 40 per cent adralorem, now 45. Firecrackers, 8 cents per pound; (now 100 per cent

Furs, dressed but unmanufactured, 20 per cent advalorem (now 30). Gloves, hid or goat, from \$3 \$5 per dozen. Gloves of other dressed leather and known as glace finish, from \$2 to \$4 per dozen. Gloves of undressed leather from \$2 to \$4 per dozen. Pur trimmed or lined, \$1 additional; pique sewed, 50 cents additional; embroidered, 50 cents. The present rate is uniform at 50 per cent advalorem on gloves of

all descriptions. Gunpowder, valued at 20 cents per pound, 5 cents; above 20 cents, 8 cents per pound (now 6 and 10 cents).

Calf skins, dressed, patent and enamelled, chamots
skins, morocco and other goat skins, 40 cents per pound (now 20 per cent ad valorem). Skins from proces, unfinished, but tanned, 5 cents per pound (now 10 per cent ad valorem).

(now 10 per cent ad valorem).

Manufactures of alabastor, amber, asbestos, cork, coral, cat gut, india-rubber, mother-of-pearl, shell or wax (a new class), 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mapufactures of bone, chip, horn, ivory, papte macho, whalebone, etc. (a new class), 30 per cent ad

foot; veined marble, sawed, dressed, including slabs and tiles, 90 cents per cubic foot; other manufactures, 40 per cent ad valorem (now 65 cents, \$1 10, and 50

per cent ad valorem, respectively).

Matches, 10 cents per gress for boxes containing not more than 100 matches; and when otherwise im ported 1 cont per 1,000 matches. (Now 35 per cent ad valorem).

Pencils, 50 cents per gross and 25 per cent ad valorem. (Now 50 cents per gross and 30 per cent ad

Pipes and smokers articles not enumerated, 60 per cent ad valorem, common clay pipes 25 per cent. (Now 70 and 35 per cont ad valorem, respectively).
ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

(Now 70 and 35 per cont ad valorem, respectively).

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

The following articles are added to the free list: arsenic, arsonous, dichiorphtholic, hydrobolic, hydrochioric or muriatic, hydrofinoric, nitric, phosphoric, prussic, phiethaile, siliefe, salicylic, sulphurle and sulpurous acids: animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; beauxite, becawax, borate of lime, crude borax, unmanufactured clays, certum, coal slack or culm, such as will peas through a half-inch screen; coal tar, and products and preparations of, not dyes or colors, known as anthracture, tenzine, benzule, cumidine, crynidine, dead oil, naphtha, naphthol, naphthaline, naphthyllmine, pitch, resordine, toluidine and xylidine. Cobalt, as metallic arsenic, and cobait ore. Zante, or other currants; unmanufactured yolks of eggs; fash for balt, fishshins, flints; grease for use in wire drawing, keip, cyanife, tecches, maccaroni, vermicelli, marsh mallows; meats, including game and poultry; peltrios and other proper goods and effects of Indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the Territories of the United States; provided that this exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other large packages unusual among Indians.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The administrative portions of the bill prohibit the imcortation of obscene books, pictures or images or of in struments or drugs intended for immoral purposes; of neat cattle or neat cattle bides, except from countries as to which the Secretary of the Treasury officially declares that such importation will not tend to the introduction of contaxious or infectious disease; of foreign-made articles stamped or marked to simulate or represent

and combing wools) the present rates of duty are an appeal of the similar wools) the duty is made uniform by the bill at 3 cents per pound whereas as it more ranges from 2.12 cents per pound on wool above that grade.

Hing waste, thread waste, yarn waste, top waste and similar products of wool are made detailable at 30 cents to per pound, which is a new provision; and it is also provided that bulk shall pay the same rate of the control of the goal of the wool of the same rate of the control of the goal of the same rate of the control of the goal of the wool of the same rate of the goal of

numerous cases, as will be seen by the following

Present Mille's Randall's

P	resent	Milla's	Randall's
	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.
Paper, sized or glaed	20 p o	15 po	11gots per ff
Printing paper, unsized	15 pc	12 p c	1 's ots per fb
Paper boxes, etc	5 pe	30 pc	25 p e
Paper envelopes	25 p c	20 p c	25 p c
Bratis and bead ornaments	50 p c	40 p.c	15 p c
Blacking	25 pe	20 00	25 cts per B
Brooms	25 p o	20 pc	30 p o
Brushes	30 pc	20 p c	30 p o
Walking canes, finished	35 p c	20 p c	30 p σ
Card clothing	tocta !	t15ctsf	t 20 ots sq fa
Card clothing of steel wiro	45cts	ft25cta f	1 30 cts aq ft
Dolls and toys	5 pe	30 p c	35 p c
Fans, except palm leaf	5 pc	80 pc	35 p c
Feathers, artificial flewers, etc		35 pe	40 p o
Priction and Incider matches		25 p c	1 c per 1,000
Gloves, of all kinds	Opo	40 p c	\$2 to \$5 per
			dozen pairs,
Gun wads		25 p c	35 p c
Gutta percha, and manufac's of		30 p c	85 p a
Hair, human, clean or drawn		25 p c	20 p o
Manufactures of buman hair, etc.		25 p c	35 p o
Inks and ink powders		20 p a	8e to 60 p o
Japanued ware		30 pe	24 o per 15
Marble, sawed, etc\$1 1		Booft	90 e cubic ft
Marble manufactures, N. O. P		30 pc	40 p o
Papier mache, etc		25 po	
Percussion caps		30 pe	40 po
Philosophical apparatus, etc		25 p q	40 p a
Pipes and emokers' articles		50 pc	60 p a
Ciay pipes		25 p a	25 po
On some things which are			

Randall's rate, rate, .15 cts. bush. Free, .10 ser cent. Free, .10, 26 per ct. Free. Pears. 10 per cent. Free.
Pear 10, 20 per ct. Free.
All other vegetables in cluding aweet potar's 10 per cent. Pree.
Plums 1 ct. pound. Free.
Currants 1 ct. pound. Free. Plums...
Currants
Peppermint and other
essential oils ... 25 per cent. Free.
Blocking ... 25 per cent. Free.
Bricks ... 20 per cent. Free.
25 per cent. 20 per cent.
25 per cent. 20 per cent. 1 ot pound. ...\$20 ton. Pres. .\$40 ton. Pres. .\$10 ton. Pres. Cement (raw or in

Cement (raw or in atom). 20 per cent. Free. Cement (burnt). 20 per cent. Free. Cement Hydraulic. 20 per cent. Free. Cement Hydraulic in bulk. 20 per cent. Free. Cement Pertiand, etc. 20 per cent. Free. Soap, common. 20 per cent. Free. Soap, common. 20 per cent. Free. 6 cts. 100 p'nds The following table shows the relative rates on

emicals proposed in the two bills, that of the Dem-

all photographs not enumerated and blank books, j ocrats and that of Mr. Raudall, as well as the present

Present Rate. .. 5 cts. pound Bate. 2 to 5 cts. 5 cts. 25 ets. 40 cts. 40 cts. Caster oil 80 cts. gallon
Licorica, paste or relle. 7-pota pound
Byrata, sulphate of,
manufactured. \(^1\_q\) ct. pound
Chromate potash. 3 cts. pound
Bichromate potash. 3 cts. pound
Acetate lead, brown 4 cts. pound
Acetate lead, while. 3 cts. pound 8 cts. Chromate potash. 3 ots pound
Bichromate petash. 3 ots pound
Acetate lead, brown 4 ots pound
Acetate lead, white 3 ots pound
White lead, dry or mixed 3 ots pound 2 to cts. 2 to cts. 2 cts. 3 cts. Orange, mineral or red 3 cts. pound 1'a cts. 2% cts. 2 cts. 3 cts. 3 ets. pound 3 ets. pound Magnesia, medicinal carbonate
Magnesia, calcined 10 cts. pound
Magnesia, calcined 10 cts. pound
Magnesia, aulphate of,
Epsom salts 20, 5 cts. pound
Prussiate of petals 10 cts. pound
Prussiate of petals 20 cts. pound
Refined saltpetre 15 cts. pound
Refined saltpetre 2 cts. pound
Ricarbonate of soils 1 ct. pound
Ricarbonate of soils 1 ct. pound
Soils silicate 2 ct. pound
Snichar, flowers ef 50 ten
Ultramarine 5 cts. pound
Colers and paints, N.O. P 25 per ceat 3 ots. 30 p.c. 50 p.c., a.v. 50 cts. 10. 50 cts. os. 50 cts. 35 cts.

REPAIRING THE STATE CAPITOL.

NEARLY \$500,000 WANTED FOR AN ALL-SUM-

MER JOB ON THE NORTH WING. ALBANY, March 11,-The dangerous and dilapidated condition of the north wing of the Capitol makes it absolutely necessary that this portion of the building be reconstructed. The Committee on Appropriations are looking carefully into the matter and several estimates of the cost of the work of putting the Assembly will be made. Superintendent Andrews has handed in to Mr. Ainsworth, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, an estimate of the cost. An esti-mate will also be requested of Mr. Perry, superintendent of the Capitol. Here is Mr. Andrews's esti-

CORRIDOR.	
Tile floor	\$1,709
Wainscoting	1,842
Piers and vaults	4,963
Cutting down floor to granite	871
Stone linings for arches	760
Straightening floor beams and arches	1,025
Upper floor in Assembly Chamber	340
Tile in Assembly floor	604
Cut-granite plates	5,212
Beams	2,931
Brick in arches	2, 387
Lath angles	929
Galvanized from lath	600
Ornate ceiling	6,836
Marble walnecoting	9,210
Tile floor	4,620
New tile	3,716
Building up two main wall circles	314
Stone trimmings, 14 arches	8,100
Plastering side walls	1,080
Weod floor	480
Painting and decorating	4,500
Scaffolding, shoring, etc	6,031
Altering gas and steam pipes	1,500
Replacing marble register and frames	260
STAIRCASE.	
Shoring and scaffelding.	3,840
Taking down stone and casing	13,290
Rebuilding foundations and piers	3,200
Cutting new stone	14,400
Resetting slone	10,800
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.	
Shoring up and supporting celling, ribs,	
vaults and wails	18,525
Four large trusses	10,114
Eight small trusses	3,023
Suspending present floor .o roof trusses	3,142
Removing ceiting, walls, arches, etc	33,827
Setting and cost of granite columns	0,382
Reconstructing dermer walls	5,940
Removing aide galleries, cast end	1,760
Wrought iron work in new celling	46,604
I set end galleries	3,250
Oak for new ceiling	2,304
Carpenters work, including carving fitting,	20.410
finishing and biscing	38,016
Filling and finishing, polishing and rubbing	*0.000
surface	10,080
Quartered oak for galleries, ceiling and sides.	700

Cleaning, finishing and redecorating old sionewark.

Resetting balustrades.

Gutters

Copper linings.

Chapling roofs and leaders and repairing Faking down and resetting two dormers.....

give work to a large gang of men the entire summer.

4.675 00

M'GLYNN DERIDES HENRY GEORGE.

HIS SUDDEN ADMIRATION FOR GROVER CLEVELAND

SHOWS WANT OF STAYING POWER. Catholic Club for having presided at an Anti-Poverty meeting in the Academy of Music seems to have in ex-pastor of St. Stephens. He presided again last evening at the usual weekly meeting and for at least ten minutes after his appearance on the platform was the hero of the hour. Two large floral offerings were presented to him by a wee girl, dressed in white, who smirked, bowed, was cheered and retired as coolly as though she were a big girl. Dr. Jeremiah Coughlin, in introducing Mr. Malone, said that the action of the Catholic Club was, in their view, the highest enconium that could be passed upon him." A voice was heard at this point in stentorian tones saying: We love you, Malone, for the enemies you hav This was received with round upon round of theers, while the object of it all smiled with satisfac tion. Then he began his opening address as chairman

Anti-Poverty Society and the Presidential Campaign."
"The Anti-Poverty Society," he began, "has a good "The Anti-Poverty Society," he began, "has a good deal to do with the coming National election. It is worse than idle, it is a ridiculous attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people, to say that the Syracuse Convention dealt only with State issues. If the man who says so will only read the headings in his own paper he will find the Syracuse Convention staring him in the face and reading in aimost every line, I am a National platform' (prolonged applause). Do they imagine they can now herd with the Republicans or the Democrats for a few years and then come back and join us and be as good Anti-Povertyltes as ever! If they do, we don't. (Applause). They want us to help fasten a corrupt party in power for another long term. The conversion of one of these men to a sudden and miraculous as the conversion of Saul of Tarsus. (Applause and laughter). This cestatic admiration for the Democratic party shows the man lacks staying powers. (Laughter and applause). But we shall have a Presidential candidate of our own and shall support him no matter how many votes he will get." (Loud applause).

MR. PENTECOST IS RATHER FOND OF HERETICS The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost had arranged to speak yesterday upon "Is Life Worth Living ?" but changed his plans at the last moment and gave his reasons for the change. He read extracts from many letters which he had received. One man wrote: "Can't you have your services more like your former church and less like a theatre?" Mr. Pentecost therefore said he would talk on "Herosy in the Midst of Conformity."

"Heresy is simply the opinion of the minority," he began. "Heresy in the Roman Catholic Church is orthodoxy in the Greek Church. In England the Baptists are admitted to the Communion table without having been immersed; if that were done here it would be considered by the Baptists as an heretical performance. (Laughter.) In evangelical churches women are admitted to the pulpit; yet in the Presbyterian Church Dr. Cuyler was arraigned for heresy because he allowed Sarah Smiley to preach from his pulpit. It would have been all right, they said, if sho had preached in the lecture room. (Laughter.) And yet we are called irreverent if we split our sides laughing at such an assining decision as that. (Applause.) Heber Newton is orthodox simply because some time ago he interrupted a series of excellent sermons at the request of his Bishop. He may preach one thing and think another, but he is orthodox because he is in the majority. Heresy in the Roman Catholic Church is majority.

TEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out in the frame stable at Nos. 216 and 218 West Forty-ninth-st. yesterday morning. The building is occupied jointly by Richard Yarwood and Jacob Wagner. Edward Madden, a watchman, was asleep in the stable at the time and was taken out by the firemen. He was soverely burned about the face and body. Ten horses were burned to death, for spread to an adjoining building occupied by Nugont & Maher, beer buttlers. The horses lost were valued at \$2,000, and the buildings were damaged \$1,500. Madden was taken to Koosevelt Hospital.

DEATH OF SECRETARY ENDICOTES FATHER. Boston, March 11 (Special).—William Putnam Endi-cott, father of the Secretary of War, died at his home in Salem, this morning, after a long illness. He was born in Salem, March 5, 1803, and was a direct descendant of Governor John Endicott, who came with the charter in 1628. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1822. He was twice married. His life was quietly spent, and being a gentleman of independent means, he was not actively engaged in business for long.

GORMAN-BIGGINS METHODS IN VERMONT TOW CIVIL SERVICE REPORM IS ILLUSTRATED BY

DEMOCRATIO PEDERAL OFFICE MOLDERS. BURLINGTON, March 11.—The defeat of the Demo cratic-Labor-Custom House combination ticket in the recent municipal election in Burlington causes much reloicing among the Republicans of Vermont, who regard the result as indicative of a Republican victory in the Presidential contest. The Democrats in the State are correspondingly depressed, and see the handwriting on the wall which portends the doom of the Democratic party next November. Party lines were closely drawn in the city election, and the whole strength of the Federal officeholders, led by Collector Bradley B. Smalley and Postmaster George B. Bockwith, was openly exerted in behalf of the Democratic nominees for Mayor and other caucus candidates.

Bailimore probably never witnessed a more open and flagrant exhibition of "offensive partisanship" on Election Day by the lientenants of Gorman and Hig-gins than was made in the streets of Burlington last gus than was made in the streets of Eurington last.
Tuesday by the employes of the Custom House and
post office. A deputy collector of customs ran the
Demogratic machine for the election of city officers.
He selected the men for candidates, and spent nearly his entire time in electioneering for at least three weeks before election, not being in his office more than one-half hour each day. By his "pernicious activity" he made himself as obnexious to the Repub-licans of Burlington as Higgins did to the Republicans of Baltimore.

It is asserted by leading Republicans that this

It is asserted by leading Republicans that this deputy went to two old pensioners on Election Day and told them that if they voted for General Heary for Mayor Collector Smalley would have their peasions cancelled. This Government official took a prominent part in organizing the Knights of Labor for political work and in making the Labor party a tall to the Democratic kite.

A deputy inspector of customs served as an inspector of elections in the second Ward on Election Day and took an active part in the canvass. United States mail carriers on their rounds delivered bundles of Democratic bellots, and one of the employes of the post office poddied votes at the polis all day. In the Third Ward another Government official followed voters to the ballot-box to see that they voted according to instructions.

It is alleged by Republicans who ought to know that the Federal officeholders spent a large sum of money to carry the election. But the Republicans of Burlington united and routed the Democratic machine. Carry the news to the White House.

STATE RIGHTS IN THE MORRIS CANAL. STREET OVER THE PROPOSED SURRENDER OF THE WATER PRIVILEGES.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.-The anticipations of a long and bitter strife over the bill for the surrender of State rights in the Morris Canal are being readized with great rapidity. The bill was before the Assembly for only a few minutes last week, but on the vote then taken, touching a minor question, the House divided itself on very broad lines and showed the influence of the opposing forces with considerable accuracy. The result was that the bill was postponed until next Wednesday evening by the narrow majority of three, and another hearing will

be given the numerous opponents.

The bill under consideration permits the abandonment of the navigation of the canal, but also gives the company the privileges which are granted for canal purposes only. Here is the sticking point. To regrant the use of the waters is to enable the comthem finally from the public uses for which the gifts of nature, loaned by governments for public gifts of nature, loaned by governments for public uses but not finally yielded, are supposed to be devoted. There is in New Joessy, unfortunately, only a limited supply of water for public uses, and it is apparent that the State cannot afford to give away the little it can control. The bill went through the Senate before its provisions were fully understood, and its passage by the House is therefore practically the tast stage in its progress.

The enormous expenditures for improvements by the Pennsylvania Raliroad on the main line between New-York and Philadelphia are soon to be further increased by the elevation of the tracks in the cities, the work in Jersey City being only part of a general plan.

A HINDOO WOMAN ON HINDOO WOMEN. PUNDITA RAMABAI TELIS OF THEIR OPPRESSION AND IGNORANCE.

A large congregation filled All Souls Church, in West Forty-eighth st., yesterday at 4 p. m. to listen, in addition to the regular services, to Pundita Ramabia, who talked at some length about "Women in India." She said that in India weman's salvation depends upon being married. They are often married at five years of age, and after they die, if they have thought of nothing but their husbands, they become men the next time they are born, but if they think of any other man they lose this chance. The motherin-law occupies a prominent place in domestic life in India.

bands are inclined to love their wives, but it is sinful to do so. Man and woman never go together to Contingencies 10 per cent. 284,405 00

Service. The priests understand the importance of of the nuisance. They are fairly cating up the service. The priests understand the importance of of the nuisance. They are fairly cating up the service women in good humor, but tell the men country, converting the sheep nastures into descript work to a large gang of men the entire summer.

They are fairly cating up the country, converting the sheep nastures into descript work of the fairly cating up the country for any converting the sheep nastures into descript work of the fairly cating up the country. ing down on the women. Woman is enslaved, body and soul. A widow in India is a curse. The religous interest of woman is taken care of by the men.

Pundita Ramabai is a black-haired, round little woman who impresses one with the carnestness of woman who impresses one with the carnestness of her manner. Her father was rather liberal in his faith and she was not betrothed and through education she began to doubt the Hindoo faith. She stayed three years in England trying to raise money to establish a school for women, that they may learn to do something for themselves instead of throwing themselves into some scarced river. She is not advocating missionary work, but educational work. She does not belong to any sect, but believes in the New Testament and faith of Christ. A reception will be offered her at the National Woman's Christian Temperance parlors this evening.

WIRES DAMAGED BY THE STORM.

ALL COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON CUT OFF -A DISMAL DAY IN THE CITY.

The weather yesterday was not inviting for out-toor exercise. Under lowering slies the churchgoers went forth in the morning, and those who were wise carried umbrellas. A more than usually dim and religious light pervaded the churches, and those of the Roman Catholic faith, in which lighted candles were displayed about the altars, were more cheerful than those in which there was no light except that which struggled in through the stained glass of the windows. Ewly in the afternoon the rain fell upon the just and the unjust with no discrimination ex-

the just and the unjust with no descrimination except such as resulted from the interposition of umbrelias. The after part of the day was dismal. The rain fell at intervals but at no time copiously. Eastern winds provailed, and the statiess night gave little indication of brighter hours in the near future. Those whem piety or the pursuit of pleasure did not strongly urgo to sally forth were content to spend the ovening by the fireside.

The storm was a sewere one, particularly in the Southern States; at 5:30 p. m. all communication with Washington over the Western Union Telegraph lines was cut off, and within half an hour Baltimore also ceased to be heard from. The high wind combined with sleet that prevailed south of Philadelphia was the primary cause of the damage, though a great deal of trouble was caused by the torrents of rain which fell.

At a late hour Philadelphia was still in communication with New-York, though the storm seemed to be deayed for some time.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN NOT A CANDIDATE.

SURPRISED THAT PEOPLE DON'T STOP MENTIONING HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY. Maxico, Mo., March 11 (Special).-Ervin Caldwell; colored politican of this city, a few days ago wrote a lotter to Robert T. Lincoln, asking him whether or not he would be a candidate for the Presidency, and if so assuring him that he would get the support of the entire colored race in this section. The following

Mr. Ervin W. Caldwell, Mexico, Mo.

Dear Sir: I could not fail to appreciate highly the feelings expressed in your letter. I beg to answer you that I do so. I am, however, very sorry to see any mention made of my name in coancetion with any political office, and I have said this so often that it is a matter of wonder to me that it does not store while I hope to retain and manifest.

A FIELD FOR AMERICANS

AUSTRALIA OFFERS BIG INDUCEMENTS OBSERVATIONS OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL ON AUS TRALIAN AFFAIRS.

Colonel James M. Morgan, United States Consul-General at Melbourne, has just returned to this country on a brief leave of absence, after a three years' sojourn in Australia. The Colonel's home is in South Carolina, but he has been stopping in this city for a few days' rest before completing his 16,000-mile journey. His wife is with him, and their rooms in the Victoria Hotel present an interesting exhibition of Australian natural history. Kangaroo skins, plamage of the lyre and other strange, beautiful birds, flowers

iyre and other strange, beautiful birds, flowers with names almost as remarkable as their appearance, together with a highly interesting collection of views illustrating various phases of Australian life, are strewn around the room, giving one a lively idea of the far-away island continent and its present rapid development.

As a representative of the flowerment and a member of the Royal Couraission having in charge the great Expesition which opens at Melbourne August 1, the Colonel naturally feels a keen interest in that great undertaking of the success of which he has no fears. It will rank, he thinks, among the greatest of the world's fairs, surpassing in some respects our Centennial Exposition, and that of the French ten years ago. Its size, as compared with the Sydney Exposition, held in 1880, may be judged from the fact that whereas the main building at Sydney covered about seven acres, this structure at Melbourne will occupy seventeen, and will be a permanent building. Applications for space were all to be made before December 1, but at the request of Colonel Morgan 100,000 square feet was laid aside by the directors for American exhibits.

"Australia," said the Colonel, "presents a magnificent field for American enterprise. Any-

thing at all worthy from this country meets with a cordial reception. As a rule, our inventions are preferred to those of the English. Our agricultural implements are especially in high favor; in fact, the whole country is open to us, affording practically an unlimited field. You must remember that Australia already presents an advanced stage of development. I confess that I went there under the impression that I should find things somewhat raw, but I was agreeably mistaken. Melbourne has a population of about 320,000, although it is no older than San Francisco. Its buildings, as you can see by these photographs, are as imposing as will be found anywhere. The society is refined and cultivated. It is English, of course, in tone. The business men are as enterprising and public spirited as any in the world. It is a matter of regret that our intercourse with them is so limited. Many of our ships that go there with lumber have nothing to bring back, except perhaps some coal for South American ports. All the steamship lines running there are heavily subsidized. I do not see how we can ever compete with them, unless we give to our vessels Government aid. That it will pay us well to do so I haven't a doubt. It often seemed strange to me that our business men do not go into Australia more than they do, for the few firms that are pushing things there find it a highly lucrative field."

WONDERFUL POPULAETLY OF HORSERACING.
In commenting on the peculiarities of the Australia commenting on the are preferred to those of the English. Our agri-

In commenting on the peculiarities of the Australian people, the Colonel touched on their fondness for outdoor sports, especially horse-racing, which seems to be the National pastime. "Of which seems to be the National pastime. "Of the 329,000 people in Meibourne," he continued, "I think I have seen at least 130,000 people on the race-trucks. There are twelve meatracks in the vicinity of Melbourne, and some of them are not surpassed in the world. The Flemington, indeed, is ahead of Jerome Park, Monmouth, Epsom or any other track in existence. They offer his prizes, as high as £ 2,000, or \$10,000, and almost everybody bets. Why, when the Melbourne Cup is up even the servant girls think it incumbent upon them to wager their sovereign as well as the rest. There are over 800 registered bookmakers in the city. Yet, strange to say, there seems to be little gambling of any other kind, such as fare or roulette. The betting spirit seems to confine itself wholly to the race-track. At some of the steeplechases you will see as many as forty entries, and there is seldom a race where either a man or horse is not Rilled."

The Saturday half-holiday is an established institution in Melbourne, just as it is in London. "It's firmly rooted there," added the Colonel. "All kinds of business is suspended at noon on Saturday. Nobody works after that hour any more than if it were Sunday. Even the dentists close their offices. It is an exception to find any one employed on Saturday aftermoons at any serious labor. The custom is so well established there now that it would be almost as easy to repeal the Sunday law as to break this down." the 329,000 people in Melbourne," he continued,

Despite the efforts of the Colonial Government

and those of private citizens, the rabbit scourge still continues to increase. No one has yet come forward to claim the £20,000 reward offered by the Australian authorities for a plan to get rid times so much labor lost. "Four will see here so inners of the country laid waste," remarked Colonel Morgan. "The rabbits not only cat the
grass; they cat the roots as well, and when they
finish a field it is as bare as that floor. There is
a fortune for any man who will devise a scheme
for their extermination. He will not only get
the \$100,000 from the Government, but can make
a hundred times as much from the land-owners
and sheep-raisers. It's a remarkable fact that
all these millions of rabbits came from half a
dozen pairs brought to Australia by en English
gentleman about fifteen years ago. People kill
them there by the hundreds, but still they increase and multiply at a rate that celipses all the
efforts of the English spacrow in this country."
The Colonel and Mrs. Morgan will return to Australia eacly in April.

ORITHARY.

WILLIAM B. SHAW. WILLIAM R. SHAW.

William B. Shaw, general arent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died auddenly of heart disease at his home No. 39 East Twenty-second-at, on Saturday. Mr. Shaw was born in this city and had always lived here, with the exception of a few years which he sport in the South as agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in whose employ he had been for the last thirty years. While in the South he was night season. "Colorad" and this title always stock to her had been for the last thirty years. While in the South he was nicknamed "Colonel," and this title always stuck to him, although he was never in the army. His sudden death was a great blow to his family and to a large circle of friends, as he was regarded as a healthy and strong man, although saventy-six years of age. He had never shown any symptoms of heart disease, although he had been frequently examined by Dr. Lambert, the examining physician for the Equitable Society. Mr. Shaw loaves a wife and two sons. The funeral wall take place on Tuesaway noon at Dr. Croshr's church. will take place on Tuesday noon at Dr. Croaby's charch, Twenty-second-st and Fourth-ave. The temporary burial will be at Woodlawn.

DR. WILLIS W. FRENCH. Dr. Willis W. French, a popular young physician, died at its home in this city, No. 173 West Eighty-third-st., yester. his home in this city, No. 173 West teginty-third-at, yestote day from pneumonia after an iliness of one week. Dr. French was a native of Portsmouth, N. H. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1878, and studied medicine and was graduated at the New-York College of Physicians and Surgaduated at the New-York College of Physicians and Surgaduated. graduated at the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883. After getting his diploma he went West and practised his profession for a short time at Greeley, Colorace where he made many friends. He came to New-York is 1886 and was connected for a time with the Roard of Health, He kept up an intimate relation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and his unexpected death will be deeply feit by many attached to that institution.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM P. LER.

The funeral of William F. Lee, for twenty-one your The funeral of William F. Lee, for twenty-one years an efficient officer of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was held yesterday afternoon in the church at Fourth ave, and Twenty-secend-st. With Dr. Crosby in the pulpit were Dr. Henry M. Field, Editor of "The Evangelist," and Dr. Bliss, of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church. There were also a number of ciers gymen in the large audience. A quartet sang the hymns "Rock of Ages," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Asleep in Jesus! Blessed Sleep." Dr. Crosby speed of the loss which the church had sustained 2s well as the many institutions with which he was connected, and paid or the loss which the church had was connected, and paid a tribute to his memory. Dr. Field, who had known Mr. Lee for forty-five years, and Dr. Bliss, who worked with him more than thirty years ago, told of the noble life which he had lived, the greater part of which was speak in labors of love among the poor; especial mention made of his efforts in helping young men through Christian Association, inviting them to his home and

## Now is the Time

To steamed your blood from impurities, and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of spring weather. At no other season is the bitter tasts in the mouth so prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy dizzinose so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so provalent. Serious consequences often follow this lassitude, which degenerates into debility most favorable for the appearance of disorders. You are run down. No specific discase has manifested itself, but the condition of your system is low and your blood is in a disordered state. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, before some serious discass gains a firm hold upon your system.

"For some years I have been sufficied with ecrems of a year stubborn form. Three bettles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I am now well and praise this axesilent remedy." MARY I. OWENS, Troy, Ind.

N. B. He sure te get only

300 m (CA)

Hood's Sarsaparilla all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lewell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Heod's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla delion, Mandrako, Dock, Pipeissawa, Juniper Bernia, other vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner a derive the full medicinal value of each. It will device the full medicinal value of each. It will device the full medicine, secolula, sait rissorea, bolla, pimples, all humors, dyspepsis, billow sick headache, indigestion, general debility, cas rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overesthat extreme tired feeling.

"Last spring I seemed to be running down in he was week and tired all the time. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla dil her it good than snything else we have ever given her, said lave tried a number of medicines." Mrs. LOU. ORE, Canastota, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
pil druggists. \$1; six for \$4. Prepared on.
I HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar